

REMARKS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections set forth in the Office Action dated February 8, 2005 are respectfully requested. By this response, claims 2-5, 7, 8, 13-18, 20-25, 27-31 are currently pending in this application.

The applicant's representative wishes to thank the Examiner for the thorough office action, including the specific recitation of portions within the applied references with respect to certain claims.

Embodiments of the invention are first discussed, followed by a discussion of the Csapo reference. Next, distinctions between claim 2 and the applied reference are discussed, followed by distinctions between the applied reference and the remaining independent claims.¹

Applicant's Technique

One embodiment of Applicant's technique is directed to allowing information to be transmitted from a source (e.g., mobile phone), through a hybrid network, to a receiving device at a destination. Applicants' technique facilitates communication regardless of the communication service (e.g., fixed wire communication network vs. wireless communication network) to which the destination device subscribes. With applicants' technique, the information is not packetized when leaving the source. Rather, in some embodiments, voice information leaving the source 30 is digitized and compressed at a remote unit 80 and then packetized within an internal network node, such as a base station 70. (See Applicant's Specification at page 16. lines 9-16.) In this way, valuable wireless bandwidth is conserved when its use is not necessary, and the source device does not need to be modified to function over the hybrid network. Moreover, applicants' technique facilitates communication for a wide range of receiving devices. For example, the equipment at the destination may be one of a number of wired devices, such as a conventional wired telephone, a facsimile device, a personal

¹ Silence regarding a position taken by or argument made by the Examiner does not indicate any acquiescence to that position or argument. Furthermore, arguments made with respect to a particular claim or claims apply only to that claim or claims, and not to other claims, unless specifically noted herein.

computer, a modem, etc., or it may be a wireless device, such as a mobile phone, PDA, laptop, etc. (See Applicants' Specification at page 6, lines 16-19 and page 7, lines 15 and 16.)

Applicants' technique includes determining or selecting one of multiple routing options through a hybrid communication network so that information can be transmitted from a source to a destination. While a large number of routing options exist within a hybrid network, applicants describe three general types of routes, as shown in Figure 1 of applicants' Specification.

For example, when the destination device subscribes to a wireline network, a relatively direct and typically inexpensive route can be taken from base station, through switching unit 60, through PSTN 23 and through LEC 50 to reach the destination device. (Specification at Figure 1.) The relatively direct route may be selected depending on the type of equipment at the destination. For example, the relatively direct route may be possible when the destination device is capable of handling digital information, such as a modem. However, if the device subscribing to the wireline service is not capable of handling digital information, a less direct route may be taken from base station 70 to an access node 20, to a data network 10c, to a second access node 100, to a gateway 130, to a switching unit 140, then on to an LEC 50. (Specification at Figure 1.) In this way, the information traveling through the route can be formatted as necessary to effectively reach the wired destination in usable form. Alternatively, when the device at the destination subscribes to a wireless communication network, a route via the wireless portion of the hybrid network may be used, as shown in one of the route options illustrated in Figure 1.

In order to choose the correct route of communication, the base stations looks to a database to determine the type of equipment used by the destination device. The base station identifies the destination device as a wireless subscriber or a PSTN subscriber, and upon identification, determines the proper routing path based on it's knowledge of the network topology. (Specification at page 15, lines 5-10). In addition, the base station stores characteristics (such as the type of information able to be processed) about the destination device, and utilized this information when choosing the routing path.

The Applied Art

Csapo is directed to network architecture for achieving voice and data service over the internet, allowing mobile subscribers to trade voice and data messages with each other over the internet, and to trade voice and data messages with others over the PSTN network. (Column 3, lines 16-22). Specifically, upon initiation of a call, a control unit 47 accesses a home location register (HLR), or visitor location register (VLR) if roaming, to request identification of a called party number and to find out the last known location of a called mobile subscriber. As is known in the art, an HLR is a database of wireless subscriber information for a given wireless services provider. If the number is not found, "the call request is considered by the IBS as a mobile-to-land line equipment directed call." (Column 4, lines 14-30). Therefore, a called mobile subscriber not listed in the HLR of the calling party's service provider will be treated as land line equipment by the system. The internet base station (IBS) then initiates an internet based voice call connection upon positive acknowledgement from the HLR, and initiates an ISDN local exchange connection when the HLR is unable to provide information about the called party number. (Column 4, lines 23-39).

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102

Claims 2-5, 7-8, 13-15, 17-18, 20-25 and 27-31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,910,946 to Csapo.²

Csapo fails to disclose all the limitations of the pending claims, and therefore does not establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation. As mentioned earlier, Csapo is directed to a method of operating a wireless internet network, where an internet base station (IBS) initiates an internet based voice call connection upon positive acknowledgement from an HLR, and initiates an ISDN local exchange connection when the HLR is unable to provide information about the called party number.

² MPEP section 2131, p. 70 (Feb. 2003, Rev. 1). See also, *Ex parte Levy*, 17 U.S.P.Q.2d 1461, 1462 (Bd. Pat. App. & Interf. 1990) (to establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation, the Examiner must identify where "each and every facet of the claimed invention is disclosed in the applied reference."); *Glaverbel Société Anonyme v. Northlake Mktg. & Supply, Inc.*, 45 F.3d 1550, 1554 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (anticipation requires that each claim element must be identical to a corresponding element in the applied reference); *Atlas Powder Co. v. E.I. duPont De Nemours*, 750 F.2d 1569,

Applicants' claims are directed to systems and methods for managing the routing of information to a destination through a plurality of networks, wherein at least one of the networks is a packet network.

Claim 2 is directed to such a system comprising, among other elements, a "processor...configured to identify a subscriber service associated with the destination," a "memory for storing one or more characteristics of the source and one or more characteristics of the destination," wherein "the processor determines a route for the transmission of the information based on the query signal, based on the identified subscriber service associated with the destination, and based on characteristics stored in the memory, wherein one of the one or more characteristics of the destination includes information relating to the equipment at the destination..."

In contrast to the system of claim 2, Csapo does not describe, *inter alia*, a processor configured to identify a subscriber service associated with the destination. As mentioned earlier, the internet base station of Csapo queries a home location register for information about a destination. If the HLR does not provide information about the queried destination, the internet base station **assumes** the destination is land line equipment, and proceeds accordingly, regardless of what type of equipment may exist there. Therefore, the system of Csapo does not identify a subscriber service associated with the destination, such as whether the service is digital or analog.

Csapo also does not describe, *inter alia*, a memory for storing one or more characteristics of the source and one or more characteristics of the destination. In fact, Csapo does not mention the storage of either characteristics of the source or characteristics of the destination. Because Csapo queries an HLR to determine the routing of a call and does not identify a subscriber service associated with the destination, there would be no need to store the characteristics of the source or destination in the system of Csapo.

1574 (1984) (the failure to mention "a claimed element (in) a prior art reference is enough to negate anticipation by that reference").

Finally, because Csapo does not identify a subscriber service associated with a destination and does not describe a memory for storing one or more characteristics of the source and one or more characteristics of the destination, Csapo also does not describe determining a route for the transmission of information based on the identified subscriber service and based on the characteristics stored in the memory.

Because Csapo does not describe these elements, it does not anticipate the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully submit that claim 2 is allowable at least for the above reasons and request that the rejection to claim 2 (and any claims depending from claim 2) be withdrawn.

Claim 13 recites limitations similar to claim 2, including "storing one or more characteristics of the destination" and "identifying a subscriber service associated with the destination." For at least the above reasons, claim 13 (and any claims depending from claim 13) is also allowable and applicants request that the rejection likewise be withdrawn.

Claim 15 recites limitations similar to claim 2, including "storing one or more characteristics of the destination" and "identifying a subscriber service associated with the destination." For at least the above reasons, claim 15 (and any claims depending from claim 15) is also allowable and applicants request that the rejection likewise be withdrawn.

Claim 22 recites limitations similar to claim 2, including "the processor identifies a subscriber service associated with the destination" and "the processor determines a route for the transmission of the information...based on information relating to the form of information receivable by the equipment at the destination." For at least the above reasons, claim 22 (and any claims depending from claim 22) is also allowable and applicants request that the rejection likewise be withdrawn.

Claim 29 recites limitations similar to claim 2, including "the processor identifies a subscriber service associated with the destination" and "the processor determines a route for the transmission of the information...based on information relating to the form

of information receivable by the equipment at the destination." For at least the above reasons, claim 29 (and any claims depending from claim 29) is also allowable and applicants request that the rejection likewise be withdrawn.

In summary, applicants' respectfully contend that the claimed limitations of:

a "processor...configured to identify a subscriber service associated with the destination,"

a "memory for storing one or more characteristics of the source and one or more characteristics of the destination," or

wherein "the processor determines a route for the transmission of the information based on the query signal, based on the identified subscriber service associated with the destination, and based on characteristics stored in the memory, wherein one of the one or more characteristics of the destination includes information relating to the equipment at the destination..."

are not found in the Csapo reference, and, therefore, Csapo cannot anticipate the claimed invention.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claim 16 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,910,946 to Csapo in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,584,094 to Maroulis et al.

Because the claim from which this claim depends is allowable as discussed above with respect to the section 102(e) rejections, the claim that depends from this claim is also allowable.

Conclusion

Overall, the applied reference does not teach or suggest the features recited in independent claims 2, 13, 15, 22, or 29 and thus such claims are allowable. Since these independent claims are allowable, based on at least the above reasons, the

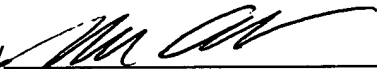
claims which depend from them are likewise allowable. If the undersigned attorney has overlooked a relevant teaching in any of the references, the Examiner is requested to point out specifically where such teaching may be found.

In view of the foregoing, the claims pending in the application comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112 and patentably define over the applied art. A Notice of Allowance is, therefore, respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions or believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is encouraged to call the undersigned at (206) 359-3599.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this response. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 50-0665, under Order No. 101948011US from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: May 9, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

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